

JOHN HAGIE.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 473.]

JULY 10, 1840.

Mr. RAYNER, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made the following

REPORT :

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred the memorial of John Hagie, have had the same under consideration and respectfully report :

That he entered the service of the United States at the time Lafayette came to the United States, as a volunteer under Lafayette, being a Frenchman by birth ; that he was in a company commanded by Captain Escaline ; that his general under Lafayette was the Duc de Lausanne ; that his colonel was a Polish officer named Polovoleki ; that he served in the French light-horse during the whole war ; he was in the battle of White Plains when Lafayette was wounded ; that he was in the battle of Little York ; after that he was marched back to New Jersey, where he was discharged ; that he preferred continuing in America ; that his discharge was burnt at Knoxville when his house was burnt. His declaration is sworn to in the usual form before the county court of Davidson, and certificate of his having the reputation of being a soldier during the war, given by James Gwin, R. Armstrong, S. Nye, Joseph Sillors, M. Caton, R. Whealy, Wm. Lytle, Wm. Armstrong, Thomas Minor, Joseph Anderson, U. R. W. Hill, F. Porterfield, Thomas J. Read, W. Nicholas. The county court of Davidson declare the above-named persons to be respectable, and also declare their opinion, that Hagie is a soldier of the Revolution. It is proven by Daniel McCay, a citizen of Rutherford county, Tennessee, that he first became acquainted with Hagie, at the White Plains in 1778 ; that Hagie was then a regular soldier in the army of the United States, under General Lafayette ; saw him at several places afterward, saw him on his march to Little York, and saw him at the surrender of Cornwallis—declares that Hagie was a regular soldier, and enlisted for the war. Peter Jennings, another Revolutionary soldier, substantiates the statement of McCay, and also says he was at Nashville in 1834, and saw General Lafayette and the said James Hagie conversing together, and that he was recognised by Lafayette as one of his soldiers.

Governor Wm. Carrol of Tennessee, also states, that he was present at an interview between General Lafayette when at Nashville, and the said John Hagie ; that General Lafayette recognised the said Hagie, as one of the Frenchmen who accompanied him to America in the same ship, and as one of his soldiers who continued with him during the war of the Revolution.

The committee are of opinion, that the said John Hagie is entitled to a pension under the act of 1832, if not within the letter of the law, certainly within its spirit and meaning. They therefore report a bill.

JOHN HAGIE.

[To accompany the H. R. No. 410.]

July 10, 1840.

Mr. RAYNER, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred the memorial of John Hagie, have had the same under consideration and respectfully report:

That he entered the service of the United States at the time Lafayette came to the United States as a volunteer under Lafayette, being a Frenchman by birth; that he was in a company commanded by Captain Eschling; that his general under Lafayette was the Duc de Liancourt; that he volunteered as a Polish officer named Polowski; that he served in the French light horse during the whole war; he was in the battle of White Plains when Lafayette was wounded; that he was in the battle of Little York; after that he was hurried back to New Jersey, where he was discharged; that he resided continuing in America; that his discharge was burnt at Knoxville when his house was burnt; his declaration is sworn to in the usual form before the county court of Davidson, and certificate of his having the reputation of being a soldier during the war, given by James Gwin, R. Anderson, S. Rye, Joseph Sifers, M. Cator, R. Wherry, Wm. Lyle, Wm. Armstrong, Thomas Minor, Joseph Anderson, U. R. W. Hill, F. Fortner, and Thomas I. Reed, W. Nicholas. The county court of Davidson declare the above named persons to be respectable, and also declare their opinion that Hagie is a soldier of the Revolution. It is proven by Daniel McCoy, a citizen of Henderson county, Tennessee, that he first became acquainted with Hagie at the White Plains in 1778; that Hagie was then a regular soldier in the army of the United States, under General Lafayette; saw him at several places afterward, saw him on his march to Little York, and saw him at the surrender of Cornwallis—declares that Hagie was a regular soldier, and enlisted for the war. Peter Jennings, another Revolutionary soldier, residing in the statement of McCoy, and also says he was at Nashville in 1834, and saw General Lafayette and the said James Hagie conversing together, and that he was recognized by Lafayette as one of his soldiers. Governor Wm. Carroll of Tennessee, also states that he was present at an interview between General Lafayette when at Nashville, and the said John Hagie; that General Lafayette recognized the said Hagie as one of the Frenchmen who accompanied him to America in the same ship, and as one of his soldiers who continued with him during the war of the Revolution. The committee are of opinion that the said John Hagie is entitled to a pension under the act of 1833 if not within the letter of the law, certainly within its spirit and meaning. They therefore report a bill.